



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

Wednesday 14 November 2007 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. Assess the impact of European influence on South East Asia up to 1860.
2. Assess the significance of **two** rebellions in China between the late eighteenth and late nineteenth centuries.
3. For what reasons, and with what results, was the Tokugawa Shogunate's policy of isolation before 1850 subjected to pressure for change?
4. Compare and contrast Burmese and Thai (Siamese) responses to European imperialism in the second half of the nineteenth century.
5. "European settlement in the nineteenth century had a negative effect on Aboriginal societies in Australia". To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. Assess the impact of (a) domestic and (b) outside influences on New Zealand's economy between 1840 and 1900.
7. With reference to the careers of Zeng Guofan (Tseng Kuo-fan), Zuo Zongtang (T'so Tsung-t'ang) and Li Hongzhang (Li Hung-chang) analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the Qing (Ch'ing) government of China between 1864 and 1895.
8. "By 1890 Japan had been transformed by the changes introduced under the Meiji Restoration." How far do you agree with this assessment?
9. Why did the Taewŏn-gun's policy of national isolation fail to protect Korea from foreign intervention in the period 1864–1910?
10. In what ways, and to what extent, did the Boxer Uprising (1900) and the Boxer Protocol (1901) affect China's position and international relations in East Asia?
11. Compare and contrast the role of religion in the development of nationalism in Burma and Indonesia in the period 1900–1940.
12. "May 4th 1919 is a more significant date in Chinese history than October 10th 1911." How far do you agree with this statement?

13. Analyse the factors that led to the rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s.
14. In what ways, and with what success, did Australian governments try to overcome their economic problems between the two world wars?
15. “A small state needs powerful friends.” To what extent did New Zealand’s foreign policy between 1945 and 1995 confirm this judgment?
16. In what ways, and to what extent, was Yuan Shikai (Yuan Shih-k’ai) responsible for the rise of warlordism in China in the early twentieth century?
17. Why, and with what results, did the Washington Treaties of 1921 create problems for international relations in the region up to the end of 1941?
18. Why were the Communists able to defeat the Nationalists in China in 1949?
19. In what ways, and to what extent, did the American alliance promote conservative democracy in Japan up to 1990?
20. Why did communist influence increase in South East Asia during the Japanese occupation of the region between 1941 and 1945?
21. Examine the impact of the Korean War (1950–1953) on the external relations of countries within the region up to 1970.
22. Assess the impact of “The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution” on China in the period 1966–1976.
23. In what ways did the formation of the Federation of Malaysia (1963) cause both internal and international problems?
24. “Since 1945 sport has become an expression of national identity.” With reference to at least **two** countries, how far do you agree with this statement?
25. Analyse the reasons for Taiwan’s economic success since the 1950s.